are in existence and which have been gazetted as such, the Government will surrender its claim to these properties and also withdraw their case from the courts. The Board shall be allowed to maintain and develop them where possible according to the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The right of ownership, maintenance and development shall vest in the Delhi Wakf Board and the agreement, if any, in respect of such graveyards will be terminated.

ii) The graveyards where graves are not in existence and which have been developed into Parks or on which buildings have been constructed by the Government or Corporation authorities, the Delhi Wakf Board shall be compensated for the same and the Wakf Board thereupon shall withdraw its claim to such graveyards in favour of the Government/Municipal Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Educationally Backward Districts in Bihar

* 6109. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of educationally backward districts in Bihar;

(b) the main reasons of this backwardness; and

(c) the steps taken by the State Government to literate the people of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Educational backwardness can be attributed to adverse socio-economic conditions and inadequate infrastructure.

(c) There are a number of programmes under implementation in the areas of Elementary Education and Adult Education. Further under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programme, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for educational development. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to concentrate on backward districts.

STATEMENT

List of Districts having Literacy Rate below the National Literacy Rate 36.23 (All Persons)

Name of the state	*Sl. No*	*Name of the District*	*Literacy Rate*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Bihar	1.	Paschim Champaran	18.78
	2.	Purnia	19.26

Name of the state	Sl. No	Name of the District	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4
	3.	Purba Champaran	19.33
	4.	Sitamarhi	19.56
	5.	Saharsa	20.26
	6.	Palamau	20.41
	7.	Katihar	21.03
	8.	Gopalganj	21.37
	9.	Madhubani	21.74
	10.	Santhal Paragana	22.25
	11.	Hazaribag	23.50
	12.	Siwan	23.71
	13.	Girdih	23.91
	14.	Durbhanga	23.94
	15.	Muzaffarpur	24.25
	16.	Samastipur	24.86
	17.	Vaishali	25.55
	18.	Begusarai	26.06
	19.	Nawada	26.53
	20.	Munger	26.65
	21.	Saran	27.28
	22.	Bhagalpur	27.47
	23.	Aurangabad	28.49
	24.	Gaya	30.07

Name of the state	*Sl. No*	*Name of the District*	*Literacy Rate*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
	25.	Rohtas	30.55
	26.	Bhojpur	31.35
	27.	Ranchi	31.41
	28.	Nalanda	32.92
	29.	Singhbhum	34.59

[*English*]

Shortage of Drinking Water in Maharashtra

*6610. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns where there was shortage of drinking water in Maharashtra during the years 1989-1990 and 1990-91;

(b) whether any financial assistance was provided to the State Government by the Union Government for overcoming said shortage of drinking water during the above mentioned periods;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). As per the scheme for financing the relief expenditure, which was in operation till 1989-90, each state Government was allocated certain amount known as 'margin money' for meeting the situation arising out of natural calamities. The State Government was required to submit memorandum seeking Central assistance in case they were unable to meet the situation out of funds available in the margin money. The Government of Maharashtra which had margin money of Rs. 13 crores, did not submit any memorandum during 1989-90 seeking Central assistance for scarcity conditions, including drought.

The scheme for financing the relief expenditure has been revised from 1-4-90 under which a Calamity Relief Funds has been constituted for each State, with contribution from the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio 3:1. The State Level Committee is empowered to decide all matter connected with financing of the relief expenditure. The Govt. of Maharashtra was allocated an amount of Rs. 44 cores in the Calamity Relief Fund, consisting of Rs. 33 crores as Central contribution and Rs. 11 crores as State contribution during 1990-91. The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 39.44 crores which included on amount of Rs. 2.78 crores on drought relief.

(d) Does not arise.

Functions of H.D.F.C

*6111. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: